

## PLOT TO DESTROY LIBERTÉ?

PARIS. FAPER ARRAYS EVIDENCE OF INCENDIARISM.

Threats Had Been Made to the Minister of Marine—Wonderful Rescue of Men in the Wreck After Many Hours of Agony—Theories as to the Explosion.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Sept. 26.—La Patrie prints to-day extracts from all telegrams regarding the Liberté disaster and makes comments tending to prove that the disaster was due to incendiaryism on the part of revolutionary anti-militarists who threatened the Minister of Marine at Brest recently upon the occasion of the launching of the battleship Jean Bart.

The paper says that the fire started in the coal bunkers in four places at the same time and that as fast as the fires were extinguished they were started in other places. The coal bunkers were open to all of the crew, whereas the magazines were closely guarded.

A new version of the disaster attributes the cause to a fire which originated in the paint and oil shop on the battleship, which spread to the powder magazines. The crew were unable to flood the magazines in time owing to the defective working of the flooding apparatus which, however, was in working order ten minutes before.

The inquiry which is being held is trying to establish whether the fire caused the explosion or spontaneous deflagration of powder caused the fire.

A story told by Casaro de Kerfou, who was the pursuer of the Liberté, supports the theory of deflagration. He was asleep in his cabin and was awakened, he says, by a rumbling sound twenty minutes before the final explosion. He dressed hurriedly and left his cabin. The passage was thick with smoke characteristic of B powder and thinking that the ship had been abandoned he returned to his cabin and jumped overboard through a port, as the smoke was too thick for him to go through the gangway.

As he was swimming away he heard the fire bugle call and swam back to the vessel, taking charge of his division of the fire crew until the final explosion threw him overboard. He received a wound in the head and when it was dressed where he returned to the wreck of the Liberté to help save the wounded.

The harbor salvage corps worked all night by the aid of electric light cutting away the armor plate with an acetylene burning apparatus. Under the armor plate early this morning they found ten bodies.

A rumor, which is backed by the engineer of the salvage crew, has it that the Liberté was blown up forward; the forward deck being bent 180 degrees backward over the after part of the ship.

The special correspondent of the Presse telegraphs that investigation reveals that the order calling for fire drill was not given after the first explosion, when only the men on watch were awake. The watch awoken, Bignon, who then gave the order for the fire drill.

Many of the sailors had already jumped overboard, but the remainder obeyed. The drill, however, was slow and ineffective because the explosion had damaged the fire fighting apparatus. The men tried to work the mechanism that flooded the magazines. This required seventeen turns of the key shaft, but it did not turn easily and there was great delay, and it is believed that the sailors were never able to open the sea cocks.

The Liberté is now a mass of twisted iron upon which 200 sailors are at work cutting away the armor plate. There is a huge floating derrick alongside hoisting the pieces as they are cut away. The bridge of the battleship is still in place and from the bridge the officers direct the work of salvage.

The force of the explosion on board the Liberté was so great that many bodies were thrown upon the decks of other battleships anchored in the harbor.

Toulon, Sept. 26.—It was discovered to-day that five men were still alive on the wreck of the battleship Liberté. One action in a turret said that he was alone with fifteen corpses. All these men were rescued later.

Capt. Jaurès, the commander of the wrecked battleship, has arrived at Toulon and visited the wreck. The second in command was on shore at the time of the disaster and the ship was in charge of Lieut. Bignon, who reports that the explosion occurred in the forward magazine, throwing the forward part of the protective deck backward over the after part of the ship, crushing sailors whose bodies may now be seen beneath the bent back deck.

Officials of the Ministry of Marine announced to-day that 204 men were killed in the disaster or were missing. Of these, 144 were seriously wounded and 48 slightly injured. After the first explosion on the Liberté Dr. Cristau, the surgeon of the Verité, was ordered to go to the Liberté. As he set his foot on the deck at the stern, the final explosion occurred. The doctor's hair and beard were burned and his clothes torn off. He was picked up and to-day was again attending the wounded. A few days ago he was the doctor on the cruiser Gloire when a gun burst on the vessel.

The Ministry of Marine refuses to give out the names of the victims until their families have been officially notified. The work of recovering bodies from the wreck of the Liberté was kept up all night. It is still going on. Every hour at least the remains of some victims were brought ashore. Fifty corpses can be seen among the twisted masses of iron and steel, but it is impossible as yet to reach them owing to the heaped up masses of wreckage over and around the bodies. Some are in an upright position, while others are distorted out of all human resemblance.

One man was found still alive jammed between the armor plates. His body was blackened from smoke and his legs were held under a mass of wreckage. A group of workmen worked hard all day to release him. Wreckage was heaped into a tub to relieve his tortures. He was able to speak feebly. Provisions were sent through to him and the men assisted in the work of rescue did their best to dig him out of the debris. Last night the man was released. It was said that he had been imprisoned for ten days.

Five other men were rescued from the wreck to-day. At one point faint cries were heard coming from deep within the mass of tangled metal. The rescuers climbed to the men and laughed and sang while they were at work. The body was made through the plating and the man was freed and cordials were passed in to the men inside.

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questions from the men, who asked what had happened. They were told fifty times but were not able to understand. When the rescuers reached them they could neither stand nor see and could do little but moan. One said to a doctor at the hospital later that the world had fallen in on them.

"I don't know what happened afterward and I don't know now," he added. "I left \$10 in my kit, has that been rescued or not?"

If the number of deaths is less than was at first reported, the damage done to the battleship République and Democratic has been found greater than was at first thought. It will take at least three months to repair them.

A Paris press syndicate has opened a subscription for the benefit of the families of the victims of the Liberté disaster and 200,000 francs was received this afternoon. Naval officers and others are astounded to find that orders issued by Admiral Belloué for the landing of "all powder manufactured prior to 1902." They say that powder so old is necessarily of the utmost danger.

The theory that B powder was the cause of the explosion is accepted by Admiral Belloué and he has issued orders that all B powder be landed from the warships.

The Government has ordered official mourning until October 15.

**BANK OF EGYPT SHUTS UP.**  
But Prospects Are Good for Depositors to Get Money in Full.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Consentation and surprise were created in the city this morning when it was announced that the Bank of Egypt, situated on New Broad street, had suspended payment. It had been one of the most successful financial institutions operating in Egypt. Last year the bank declared a dividend of 14 per cent.

It was noted that in the last report of the bank \$1,000,000 had to be transferred from the reserve account in order to write off bad investments of a speculative nature which had been entered into by the late manager, Luzzatti Pasha. The money was taken from the reserve account, which is provided for just such contingencies.

The failure is the third notable one among British banking institutions within a year. The first was the collapse of the Charing Cross Bank of London, an institution whose heads were heavily interested in promotions in Gaspé, Province of Quebec, Canada. More recently came the financial troubles of the Birkbeck Bank, a British joint stock concern, which threatened to inconvenience a number of concerns of size and repute in the north of England. The amounts involved in these failures are considerable and exceed that in the present failure.

The notice posted on the Bank of Egypt to-day said that recent advances from Egypt made it apparent that the bank would be unable to provide sufficient cash to meet its current obligations. The directors had therefore been forced to the conclusion that suspension could not be avoided.

The assets of the bank are placed at \$10,000,000, which consist chiefly of money lent in Egypt, much of which is rather tightly locked up. The liabilities are placed at \$7,500,000.

It is thought the depositors in the bank will not lose anything.

The Bank of Egypt is not well known to New York interests having banking dealings in the Levant. There is no belief here that its position is a predominating one in Egyptian finance. The chief offices of the bank are in Alexandria, with branches at Port Said, Cairo and Khartoum. Its capital stock authorized is \$7,250,000, of which only half is paid up.

The total assets in 1907 were nearly \$10,000,000. The institution was established in 1856. Five years ago its dividends have run to 18 per cent per annum. The par value of the stock was \$25. It formerly sold at good prices but has recently suffered severe declines.

**LORRIES FOR THE WAR OFFICE.**  
Britain Subsidizes Auxiliary Motor Trucks in Case of Emergency.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The War Office has issued a provisional scheme for subsidizing petrol motor lorries or gasoline motor trucks built since January 1, 1909, and owned by civilians. The vehicles are to be preempted by the Government only in case of a national emergency. The lorries are divided into classes. One class must be able to carry three tons at the rate of ten miles an hour, another class 3,000 pounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

They will be subsidized for two years. The owner's initial subsidy will be from \$10 to \$20, with an annual subsidy of \$75 in time of peace. An additional initial subsidy will be paid for lorries carrying a double magnet system ready for use.

**The Weather.**  
Sept. 27.—High pressure covered all sections east of the Rocky Mountains yesterday and was attended by cooler weather east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Valley. It was from 8 to 10 degrees above freezing in the more northern sections. Light to heavy frosts were reported in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The pressure was high on the Pacific coast, but relatively low over the plateau and Rocky Mountain States. It was warmer in the Rocky Mountain region and from Kansas northward.

Showers fell in the lake regions, northern New York and New England and at a few points in the northern Rocky Mountain States. There was no rain and the weather elsewhere was generally fair.

In this city the day was fair after a thunderstorm in the early morning; cooler; wind, fresh to brisk; with light to heavy humidity, 77 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, 30.01; at 8 A. M., 30.01; 3 P. M., 30.05.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

## THE MOROCCO-TRIPOLI TANGLE

GERMANY REJECTS FRENCH PROPOSALS. PARIS HEARS.

Italy Trying to Put Turkey in the Wrong Aggravations on Her Citizens in North Africa Alleged Committee of Union and Progress Will Resist.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Sept. 26.—La Liberté prints pessimistic Berlin despatches concerning the Morocco negotiations, in which it is declared that Germany does not accept the French text of the agreement and that delay will be required in order to submit the French text to a special technical commission. It is further declared that a counter German text is to be expected.

Rumors are in circulation here that the Italian fleet has sailed for Tripoli.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rifaat Pasha, has returned to his post. He called on the Italian Ambassador, Signor Tittoni, and afterward said to the Temps that it was merely a visit of courtesy.

Rifaat Pasha said he was not able to learn anything regarding the intentions of Italy. He added that nothing had enabled Turkey to foresee Italy's aggression in Tripoli, which was a vital member of the Ottoman Empire. Should Italy's threats become acts Turkey would not hesitate to defend the existence of Tripoli as one of its provinces, he said.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—The Italian Chargé d'Affaires has notified the Turkish Government that Italy protests most energetically against fanaticism in Tripoli, which is exposing Italians to danger.

The Chargé presented a note to the Turkish Foreign Office announcing that any despatch of Turkish military transports to Tripoli would be regarded by Italy as a serious action.

The note, according to the best information, demands guarantees of the Porte against the recurrence of the events complained of, including threats against Italian residents and the boycott of Italian goods. Such guarantees, it may safely be credited, in the event the Italian Government insist on the establishment of some kind of Italian protectorate over the province, possibly with the maintenance of Turkish suzerainty.

The idea that Italy is drawing back does not seem to be entertained anywhere, but there is a disposition to think that she will recognize the inevitable and come to terms.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Austria has refused Turkey's demand that she intervene in the Tripoli dispute.

Judging that Italy will not listen to any proposition and that Turkey has decided to resist an ultimatum, Greece is delighted at the prospects of a flur-rup. In this city, however, hopes of finding some means of changing the tone of the Turkish press are entertained in political and diplomatic circles. The efforts of the Porte to prevent an awkward incident are thought to show that Turkey realizes the hopelessness of armed opposition.

Telegrams from Salonica say that there is great excitement in Committee of Union and Progress circles and that the rejection of Italian demands is considered a question of life and death.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The SUN's Rome despatches filed at 7:20 P. M. say that news of Italy's warlike preparations are withheld and almost censored lest they be misinterpreted as imminent action, which is not contemplated, since an amicable solution is hoped for in spite of Turkey's strut.

Italy will not take positive action unless the lives of her subjects are threatened. The preparations are said to be mere precautions, the importance and extent of which have been unduly exaggerated by a sensational press.

The attempts of anti-militarists to provoke strikes at Rome and in the provinces have failed because of the patriotism of the population. Only a few laborers struck in obedience to the leaders. The Government's prohibition of the open air meeting of 400 anarchists and socialists is of little importance.

The majority of the newspapers deplore and ridicule the unpatriotic attempts of the anti-militarists.

It was said at the Turkish Embassy this afternoon that the alliance of official news and the tenor of certain private communications indicated that the relations between Italy and the Porte were less strained than they were twenty-four hours ago.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Socialists came out to-day with a declaration to the effect that a general strike will be declared in Italy within twenty-four hours as a protest against the Italian move on Tripoli.

The movement seems to have no support from public opinion. This failure is generally credited to Turkey's appeal to foreign embassies.

Despatches from Tripoli say that half of the Italian colony have left and the remaining members are in constant danger. Despatches from Constantinople say that there has been a large exodus of Italians in consequence of the intimation of the Porte that they would be held as hostages in case of hostilities.

**AGAINST AROSEMENA.**  
Panama Assembly Picks Officers Who Are Hostile to the President.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
PANAMA, Sept. 26.—The National Assembly, which by recent decree of President Arosemena was convened in special session for fifteen days, met yesterday afternoon. All the twenty-eight members were present. The election of officers resulted in the following selections: President, Guillermo Andreu; First Vice-President, Antonio Angulo; Second Vice-President, Juan Franco; and Secretary, Adolfo Aleman.

These men are all opposed to the Administration and their election showed that there was an Opposition majority in the House. This is the first time on record when the Government was in a minority in the Assembly. The same members, elected, Señor Arosemena President in 1910.

After the election of officers the President's message was read. It refers particularly to the legislation necessary in regard to the construction of the Panama and David Railroad. The President also asks the Assembly to consider legislation which will recruit the ranks of canal laborers and anything else which the Executive may submit during the short session.

The galleries of the chamber were filled with an enthusiastic crowd.

**FREAK TOUR OF FRANCE.**  
Paul Seneiter Travels 3,000 Miles in All Sorts of Conveyances.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Sept. 26.—Paul Seneiter, who has been trying for a record trip around France using all known modes of locomotion, arrived back here to-day.

## JOHNSON-WELLS SUMMONSES.

British Authorities Move to Stop the Big Boxing Match.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Richard D. Muir, Counsel to the Treasury, appeared in the Bow street police court this morning and talked with the Magistrate. Then summonses were issued for James White, the promoter of the fight scheduled for next Monday at Earl's Court; for Jack Johnson and Bombardier Wells, the pugilists; for Jenkins, one of the managers, and one other person. The summonses are returnable on Friday.

Home Secretary Churchill has given it as his opinion that the proposed fight would be illegal and the action to-day was taken with a view to preventing the managers from carrying out their intention of giving the "exhibition."

Johnson was served with a summons at his training quarters at the Forest Hotel, Clingford, to-day just as he had finished a seven round tryout and was lying upon a table being massaged. A detective sergeant from Scotland Yard knocked on the door.

"Come in," called Johnson. "I know who you are or you might have had a rough time."

The detective explained that as Johnson had expedited service he would give him time to consult a solicitor.

"That is very good of you, but I am going to plead my own case," said Johnson with a smile that showed his glittering molars.

The summons was read and Johnson accepted service while he was being rubbed and oiled.

**WOYT TAKE M. P.'S PAY.**  
Wolverhampton Fears Local Disunion: Bird Must Keep Cash.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The municipal authorities at Wolverhampton have declined the offer of Alfred Frederick Bird, M. P., to turn over to them his salary as a member of the House of Commons on the ground that its acceptance might cause disunion that might better be avoided.

**Irish Strike Flizzing Out.**  
Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CORK, Sept. 26.—The strike of the Irish railwaymen is flizzing out. The men are returning to work and traffic has been again on the Kerry and Queens-town branches.

**FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.**  
Senator Cummins Wants Iowa Delegates Chosen by State Election.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 26.—That the plan for holding a Presidential primary in Iowa next spring is feasible on no greater expense than attends the present caucus and convention system is the belief of Senator Albert B. Cummins.

"I am heartily in favor of the plan," he said to-day. "The plan proposed is a good one to settle the Presidential controversy in Iowa. I earnestly hope that it will be adopted."

"I am sure that all Republicans would accept the decision of a primary and work together to carry out the desire of the majority, according to the result of the election. I think it ought to be held early. It will greatly strengthen the Republican party in this State if we can select our candidates for Senator and State officers undisturbed by any difficulties of opinion concerning delegates to the National Convention."

**R. R. STRIKERS ENJOINED.**  
Court Prohibits Picketing by Illinois Central Clerks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—The United States Circuit Court to-night issued an injunction against the striking Illinois Central Railroad clerks, prohibiting them from picketing or otherwise interfering with the operation of the railway company. The officers of the court were kept open after hours for the purpose of issuing the writ.

This and an attack upon a railway clerk who did not go out with the strikers constituted the chief strike incidents of the day. There still is a riot in the walk-out which extends to the Southern Pacific and that road has made arrangements to deal with the situation.

Illinois Central freight business was almost stopped to-day and it was only after great efforts that men could be found to care for two cargoes of bananas and other perishable freight.

**CUSTOM TAILORS STRIKE.**  
About 1,800 Out and Many More Are Expected to Quit.

In response to the order for a general strike of the custom tailors to force the employers to renew the agreement which expired on the fifteenth of this month 800 tailors went on strike yesterday in the uptown shops and stores 700 in the downtown district and 500 in Brooklyn. There are 9,000 custom tailors in the city, of whom 7,000 are organized as Locals 162 and 210 of the United Garment Workers of America. It was said that the strike order applies to the union as well as the non-union workers.

Edward Feller, general organizer of the union, said he expects that about 7,000 custom tailors will be on strike before to-morrow night. The strike order was sent to the shops and stores at 3 o'clock P. M. and a large number of the workers wanted to finish the garments they had on hand before they quit work.

**Finds Moving Picture License Law Unreasonable.**  
Supreme Court Justice Gavegan Held Yesterday that the Law Requiring Candidate for Governor to Give Motion Picture Moving Picture License to Serve a Six Months Apprenticeship Under a Licensed Operator is Invalid.

He said that the conditions are unreasonable and unnecessary and granted a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Electricity to let Louis Gibeaux, the applicant, take an examination.

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Leave Hudson Terminal September 27, 8:22 A. M.  
Leave Hudson Terminal September 28, 8:22 A. M.  
Returning trains leaving Trenton 4:37 and 7:35 P. M. will stop at Fair Grounds on Fair Days.

Special Trains will leave Fair Grounds, September 27, 4:40 and 6:45 A. M.; September 28, 4:40, 5:45, and 6:15 P. M.  
Consult Ticket Agents.

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**'SNEAK,' SAYS IVINS OF GAYNOR**

**MAYOR CAPABLE? HE'S CAPABLE OF ANYTHING.**

More Sharp Criticism by the Draughtsman of One Charter at a Meeting to Protest Against the Present Measure—Prendergast and McAneny Protest.

Last night's mass meeting in Cooper Union, called as a protest against the passage of the new charter by the Legislature, was marked by an acid attack on the Mayor by William M. Ivins, who once drew up a charter himself. Mr. Ivins called the Mayor a "sneak" and also used the word "lie." He said:

"I should call this charter a member of the charlatan family because of its peculiar faculty of protective coloration. In six months it has changed its color at least seven times. I should say that for rapidity of protective coloration the alleged mind of our minority Mayor has never had its equal."

"He was invited here to-night to take part in this meeting as any other gentleman might have been invited, and it was his duty to have been here or at least to have given some reason for not coming. Whatever he is, he is not a gentleman. He returned that letter unanswered. He sent it to the chairman of this meeting of Aspinwall Hodge, who has been gracious enough to say nothing about it, but that was not the act of a gentleman, it was the act of a sneak."

"To my mind Mayor Gaynor is the cleverest writer of English in the United States, but when his directness and simplicity is made the slave of slyness, cunning and casuistry, then the instrument which was so tremendously effective in the hands of John Bunyan becomes an instrument of unspeakable danger. His statement to to-day that 'these people,' meaning the men who called this mass meeting, had said that he was going to be here to-night was not an evasion; it was a lie. This charter which he calls 'perfect' is the personification of the imperfect. If Mr. Gaynor by this charter can secure a reversal of the last city election so as to give him control of the traffic situation he will be satisfied. If it doesn't, well, who else but the Mayor will veto it the Lord only knows."

"I have personally known every Mayor of New York for the last forty years," said Mr. Ivins later in his speech, "and I do not hesitate for a moment to say that, all in all, Mr. Gaynor is the most capable Mayor that we have ever had. In fact I believe him capable of anything."

When Mr. Ivins finished a gray haired man who said he was John S. Coffey, a historical writer, got up and shouted that the Mayor had been "wantonly insulted," but instantly there was such an uproar that Mr. Coffey could not go on and Mr. Ivins, who tried to answer him, also had to quit. The meeting broke up right there. Mr. Coffey said that while the hall was in progress he had denounced Mr. Ivins as a "defeated, discomfited, disgruntled and discredited aspirant for the Mayoralty."

The other speakers were Borough President George McAneny, Comptroller Prendergast and Mr. Hodge. Resolutions which were adopted asking the Legislature not to pass the charter were removed after the meeting to Gov. Dix, Senator Cullen of the Senate Finance Committee and Assemblyman Foley of the Assembly City Committee. A copy was also sent to Mayor Gaynor by Charles H. Strong, president of the City Club.

Mr. Hodge called for a charter embodied in the State Constitution, so the Legislature not to pass the charter was a constitutional provision that the city can make its own charter. Mr. McAneny said the charter in its present form was a "ruin," whereas the charter proposed by Mr. Hodge would be a model for all cities.

"The Mayor's veto power over rapid transit was cut out in response to public opinion," said Mr. McAneny, "but who knows to-night what has been left in or put in. I, who have studied charters, could not tell unless I had studied the draft for a week. That civic body stands for the people? What are the real standards for it except those who have a personal interest?"

Comptroller Prendergast had just begun talking when informed by THE SUN of Borough President Grosvenor's removal.

"The next thing for the Governor to do," shouted the Comptroller, "is to remove the Legislature at Albany."

Mayor Gaynor before he left the City Hall yesterday gave out a statement in which he said:

"In my opinion of these people that I am to speak at the meeting is like many of their statements. I am not to be at their meeting. I am at work to-day helping as much as I can in the final revision of the charter, which is now about to pass."

**DENIAL BY LIEUT. SMITH.**  
Says Stories of Charges Under Which He Quit Navy Were Distorted.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 26.—Lieut. Royal C. Smith, U. S. N., lately attached to the Saratoga, is in Niles at the home of his parents.

Regarding his recent resignation from the navy Lieut. Smith says he expects to go to Washington soon and will endeavor to present his case with the view of securing at least an honorable discharge.

Lieut. Smith said:

"So many conjectures and reports have been published regarding my resignation I wish to assure my friends that the reports have been largely distorted.

"Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman were made against me by several enlisted men of the Saratoga, against whom I had at various times made reports requiring disciplinary action.

"These charges did not involve women, nor were they of the Admiral Barry type, as has been insinuated. In general they referred to conversations supposed to have taken place between me and these men individually, there being in no case any witnesses.

"As soon as I was informed of the charge I asked for a court of inquiry to investigate the matter and denied the charges under oath. This made a question of one man's word against another.

"I will simply add that my resignation was not demanded by my brother officers, all of whom stood by me loyally, and I believe that this injury will eventually be righted."

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The briefest possible description of this sale is this: It is an offering of thousands of pairs of the newest glove wear, in black, white, and all the season's modish colorings, both in long dress and short tailor walking gloves, marked at sharp concessions from regular prices.

Thousands of pairs of these gloves have already been sold, but several thousands remain, and if you come in today or tomorrow, we can offer you an extensive assortment to choose from. The rate of depletion, however, is such that we cannot promise anything after that. Values like these do not wait long to be absorbed. In the interest of economy just read on a minute:

**Women's Finest French Kid Gloves.** 20-button length, plain filet one row back, especially made for full dress wear, being almost shoulder length. All white. Regularly 4.50 ..... Now 2.95

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